PRICE 3 CENTS. STRAINS AND SUNDAYS & CENTS.

the condition from State avenue to Pine street. From Pine street to Noble there

were fewer people, but at Noble the crowd

was as large as further east and continued so all the way down town. The last street car that came in before the parade found

car that came in before the parade found it almost impossible to break through the mass of people and it required over a half hour to come from State avenue to Pennsylvania street. Those on that car had a good opportunity to see the people who were in waiting and many of them said the crowd east of Pine street was equal

to the crowd that saw Bryan on the streets

HEAVY SPECIAL TRAINS.

Chicago divisions of the Big Four each brought in one heavy special train filled with railroad men, who insisted that they had not been "coerced." The two divisions

of the Peorla & Eastern, I. & V., J., M. &

I., I., D. & W., C., H. & D., L. E. & W., Monon, Panhandle and the Chicago division

of the Pennsylvania Company brought in one train each. The Vandalla brought in two special trains of twelve cars each and

the regular train, No. 2, had two extra coaches, filled with a delegation from St. Louis. Every regular train coming into the city yesterday atternoon and evening had extra cars for the crowds.

All the trains went to the Panhandle's

State-avenue yards, except the Big Four trains, which went to that company's State-

avenue yards, and unloaded the passengers where they would form in line for the parade. There seemed to be no end of peo-ple, and even those who have been actively

engaged in making the arrangements for

the affair were somewhat surprised at the immense turnout. As the trains passed around the Belt or over the Union tracks there were great cheers for McKinley and there were many who made much sport out

rivals at the station and soon dispersed.

THE SOUND-MONEY LOCOMOTIVE

Was a Great Hit-Pertinent Trans

pariencies in First Division.

The first division of the inspiring and

spectacular parade of the sound-money rail-

road boys was nearly a mile in length and

was more than a half hour in passing a

reporter standing at the corner of Wash-

ington and Delaware streets. When the

the big locomotive of the Terre Haute Van-

dalla Club was passing the Denison Hotel.

From there down Pennsylvania to Wash-

ington street, west to Illinois, south to

Maryland, east to Pennsylvania and north

to Washington street again is nearly eight

blocks, the length of the first division. The

first strains from the brass band at the

head of the first division were heard by the

portion of the great throng of people stand-

ing at the corner of Delawere and Wash-

ington streets at 8:15 o'clock. At times the

music was drowned out entirely by the wild

cheers of the shouting people and the dis-

cordant noise of thousands of fox horns,

but now and then martial music could be

every window of the big business blocks,

standing on the roofs were silhoutted

against the blackness of the night. In the

curb stood out in bold relief the first flags

and banners of the marchers and back of

them the black smokestack of the locomo-

tive. As the parade drew nearer the beau-

tiful glow died away and the minds of the

crowds were drawn to earth by the loud

shouts of a platoon of police under com-

mand of Superintendent Colbert and Capt.

Dawson, who were trying to clear the street

for the head of the first division. It was

"Stand back there! Stand back!" shouted

the police, "Get back to the curb!" By

dint of much shoving and bodily pushing

back on the front ranks of the crowds that

had wedged up to the street car tracks a

space was cleared on the north side of the

street long enough for the marshal and his

staff, mounted on horses and riding four

abreast, to pass. Back of the horsemen

came a brass band and the Vincennes Raii-

road Flambeau Club. The white jackets,

laced in front with red trimmings, made an

impressive appearance, but their flambeaus

burned with a sickly yellow glare under the

white stream of light from the electric

headlight on the locomotive, which rum-

bled along just behind them. A shrill blast

from the whistle, followed by the ringing of

the bell, excited the crowds to the wildest

pitch of excitement, and they came crowding back into the street again until there was imminent danger that those in front

would be pushed down upon the track. To avoid any fatal accidents a detail of train

men waiked in front and at the sides of the

Pennsylvania road appeared, standing out in electric incandescent lights of red, white

The engine is as near like a standard engine as it is possible for an imitation to be,

and as each feature was noted, from the

large revolving driving wheels and heavy pilot to the engineer's cab and the tender, the crowds gave loud shouts of applause.

LIKE A REAL ENGINE.

"Sakes alive!" exclaimed an old colored

almost a hopeless task.

These three trains were crowded

in the center of the city.

## You Cannot Afford\_\_\_\_

To miss examining our line of Boys' and Children's Knee and Long Pant Suits. Our styles are the latest, our patterns the newest, and our prices the lowest.

We are selling a Boys' double-breasted Knee Pant Suit

FOR \$3.00

That is the best ever shown for the price.

## The When

Big 4 Route MEEKER BANK ROBBERY

INCINNATI

JACURSION

SUNDAY. OCT. 18th, 1896.

BEST LINE TO CINCINNATI

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. 

MONON ROUTE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Rallway.

Organization of Wholesalers That Is Said Not to Be a Trust.

Wholesale Liquor been concluded. E. trol had been agreed on as follows:

of Galesburg, Ill.

For three years—George Benz, of St.
Paul; M. R. Cools, of New York; Joco
Bursen, of Kansas City; W. B. Duffey, of
Rochester Distilling Company, Rochester;
August Graf, of St. Louis; W. Bergenthal,
of Milwaukee, and Fred C. Renziehausen,
of Pittsburg.

President Snyder stated that the association is not a trust in any meaning of the R. Cools, of New York; T. E. McNamara, of Cincinnati; August Graf, of St. Louis; J. H. Holmes, of Cleveland, and the president. The officers of the association are: E. L. Snyder, president, of P. W. Engs & Sons, New York; Leopold Einstein, of Cleveland, first vice president; William E. Broderick, of Baltimore, second vice president; A. C. Sellner, of St. Louis, treasurer, and William G. Ross, of New York, secretary.

END OF A WILL CONTEST.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 .- A new turn of affairs was given to the Ruddy-Mackin two-million-dollar will contest to-day. Attorneys for Mrs. Ruddy appeared in the Supreme Court and had her appeal dismissed. On the death of Thomas Mackin, the wealthy contractor, his widow, who has since become Mrs. Watson Ruddy, entered into an agreement as to the property with the two children of Mr. Mackin, by a former marriage. Subsequently it was claimed that Mrs. Ruddy had violated this agrecment, and in the lawsuit which followed Mrs. Ruddy was defeated. She carried the case to the Supreme Court, and the dismissal of the case to-day, following close upon the death of Mrs. Alice Mackin Philben, one of the two heirs to the estate, was entirely unexpected.

DETAILS OF THE DEADLY FIGHT

BETWEEN BANDITS AND CITIZENS.

How the Building Was Surrounded

and the Desperadoes Shot Down

as They Came Out.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 15 .- According to the

latest advices from Meeker, Col., which is

ninety miles from the nearest telegraph

killed there after robbing the bank

have not been identified. The one

shot gave names which are believed to be

fictitious. It is believed that one of the

robbers is Thomas McCarthy, who aided in

robbing banks at Telluride and Delta.

Those killed and wounded in the battle be-

robber, aged thirty-five, shot through the

Wounded-Game Warden W. H. Clark

bullet in the right breast, but not fatal; Victor Dikeman, shot through the arm: C.

A. Booth, scalp wound; W. P. Herrick, finger shot off.

The robbery was one of the most daring

ever perpetrated in the West, occurring as

it did in broad daylight and at a time when

there were twenty or more people in plain

sight. George Rooney, clerk of the Meeker

Hotel, had stepped into the bank, which is

located in the general mecantile store of

J. W. Hagas, to make a deposit, and stood

talking to Assistant Cashier David Smith.

As he turned to leave he felt a heavy hand

on his shoulder, and, glancing up, was look-

ing into the muzzle of a revolver. The man

with the revolver commanded "Hands up."

At the same instant two shots rang out, and two bullets whizzed by the head of the assistant cashier, David Smith, who threw up his hands. In the meantime the two

other robbers had covered the crowd in the

center of the room and guarding both door

ways. Cashier Moulton was called and one

of the men said to him: "Open the safe and be quick about it." At the muzzle of a gun he was conducted to the safe, which he

opened, and the contents of the drawer, \$100, was emptied into a sack the ronbers had brought with them.

Not a word was spoken, the robbers go-

their own sake they would request all to

go outside with them. The crowd filed through the doorway, followed by the rob-

place was surrounded until all were out

The crowd they had driven from the store

broke and ran for cover.

The citizens of the town had been warned

by the two shots fired in the store, and

arming themselves to the teeth, surrounded

the bank and quietly awaited the appear-

ance of the robbers. Deputy Game Warden

W. H. Clark noticed that three horses were

that the robbers would leave by that route, took up his station a short distance from

the back door and stationed more men at

that place than any other, not neglecting, however, to keep the front door just as well

cornered Charles Jones raised a rifle he had

aken from the store and fired at Clark.

First National Bank in this city of

attempt to rob the bank at Delta, Col., about a year ago. John McCarthy and his son were killed, but Tom McCarthy

HANGED AND SHOT.

Young Georgia Woman.

ATLANTA Ga., Oct. 15 -- Miss Blanche

Gray, a young lady of fine family, was

hanged and then shot him to death. A placard was attached to his dead person:

Thus we defend our women from out-

SEEKING INDEPENDENCE.

Canadians Secretly Working for

Their Political Freedom.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15 .- Last night in the

organized in 1837, a secret meeting was

held of 150 prominent Canadians as mem-

bers of the Canadian Independence Club.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted.

The main point in the preamble to the con-stitution is a pledge to work with might and main for the political independence of

Funeral Directors' Officers.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The fifteenth annual convention of the National Funeral Direc-

ors' Association came to a close to-day

when the following officers were elected: President, John H. Sharer, of Alliance, O.; first vice president, F. H. Dickinson, of Springfield, Mass.; second vice president, F. A. Selee, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; third vice president, George L. Thomas, of Milwaukee; secretary, Charles W. Manety, of Philadelphia; treasurer, Charles A. Miller, of Cincinnati

Ottawa Hotel, where the Sons of Liberty

rage.

Negro Lynched for Assaulting

The robbers were not aware that the

d at the rear door, and, surmising

ungs and chest.

tween the citizens and the robbers are:

the three men who were

lived two hours after being

All the Toilers of Canton Assembled There-Speeches to Pennsylvanians and New Yorkers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

A delegation from western New York. and farmers, dairymen and grape growers from the surrounding country, arrived in the afternoon, and also paid their respects to the Republican standard bearer. The delegation, which filled eight coaches, left Dunkirk, N. Y., last night. The introductory address was made by Congressman W. B. Hooker, of Fredonia.

The most surprising event of the day was the informal call of the working people of Canton. They came in thousands from the one hundred and twenty-five factories, large and small, in this city. They came many of them with their wives and children and babies. They filled the broad North Market street, a half mile from public square to Louis avenue, at the McKinley home. The crowded over the fences the streets and the sidewalks on to the deor yards and lawns of other homes. They carried banners inscribed, "Open the mills," "Our money is good enough, what we want is work;" "We want McKinley, protection and work." There was an unwhen he arose to respond to the sentiments of the venerable spokesmen from local factories who addressed him. Addresses were made by Edward Jones, a factory watchman, and John Crouse, a woodworker.

Secretary William M. Osborne, of the Republican national committee, witnessed the demonstrations to-day. He spoke most confidently of the outlook.

county central committee, publishes a statement to-night in the Evening Repository giving poils in the eighty-four precincts of this county and declaring that McKinley will have a good majority in his precinct, ward, city, county and State, Until 1893 this had been a Democratic county for nearly thirty years

QUOTATION FROM MACAULAY. Impressive Picture of the Evil of a

Debased Currency.

ties, Pennsylvania, Mr. McKinley said: no mere idle curiosity, but because each of you believe you have great stake in the the United States. You cannot embody your purposes into law by having the one see to it that the national House and Sen-ate of the United States are not neglected at the polls next November.

two years ago. I remember the early call I made upon you in the city of Erie. I rethe Erie district sent to the Congress of the United States a Republican to reprethis contest, as then, we have the aid and assistance of thousands and tens of thouands of Democrats in every part of the country, who think more of the honor of the government than they do of their old political associations. We bid them welcome-welcome allies in the great conflict for the maintenance of the public honor. "Some people say we have not enough money. The trouble is, my fellow-citizens, we have not enough confidence to put in circulation the money we now have. We have just as much money as we ever had in all our history, and it is as good as it ever was, but the trouble is those who have ever was, but the trouble is those who have it are distrustful of the future, and they won't invest it in industries and enterprises that give employment to labor. Now, what we want to do first of all is to restore pubworld know this year that this Nation proposes to keep all its contracts inviolable

and everywhere. "I read this morning a remarkable statement written by Macaulay in his 'History of England,' which presents in the most striking and impressive manner the evil of a debased and fluctuating currency. He says, speaking of a period in the history

'When the great instrument of change, which was money, became thoroughly deranged, all trades, all industry, was smitten as with palsy. The evil was felt daily and hourly in almost every place and by almost every class, in the dairy and on the threshing floor, by the anvil and by

the loom, on the billow of the ocean and in the depths of the mines. Nothing could be purchased without a dispute. Over every counter there was wrangling from morning to night. The workman and his employer had a quarrel as regular as the Saturday came around. On a fair day, or market day, the clamors, the reproaches, the taunts, the curses were incessant, and it was well when no heads were broken. No merchant would contract to deliver goods without some stipulation THE GREATEST PARADE EVER about the quality of the coin in which he was to be paid. Even men of business were often bewildered by the confusion into often bewildered by the confusion which all pecuniary transactions were thrown. The simple and careless were thrown. thrown. The simple and careless were piliaged without mercy by extortionists, whose demands grew even more rapidly than the money shark. The price of the necessaries of life, of shoes, of oat meal, rose fast. The laborer found that the bit of metal which when he received it was called a shilling would hardly, when he wanted to purchase a loaf of rye bread, go as far as a sixpence. Where artisahs of more than usual intelligence were collected in great numbers as in the dock lected in great numbers, as in the dock yards at Chatham, they were able to make themselves heard and obtain redress. But the ignorant and helpless peasants cruelly ground between one class, cruelly ground between one class, which would give money only by tale and another which would take it only by weight. They counted the money out to the laborer who could only get rid of it by weight. "Do you want a money of that sort in the United States, my fellow-citizens? (Cries of 'No! Never!') That is one thing in name and another in value, a thing which you take for a dollar and which is taken from you at whatever its market value may be in the commercial centers of the world. No, I answer; forever no, If there is any one thing that should be honest, it is the money that represents the wealth and labor of the American Nation. Then, my fellow-citizens, we want tion. Then, my fellow-citizens, we want an opportunity to earn that money, and the way to do that is not to do our work in Europe, but to do it at home. The way to do that is to restore the protective pol-icy, that wil' put a tariff high enough upon foreign competing goods that will en-able us to do all our own manufacturing able us to do all our own manufacturing and preserve our home market for our own American people. This is the policy of the Republican party; it is the dictate of an enlightened patriotism; it looks to the preservation of the most valued interests of the American people. I thank you for this call. I bid you welcome to my city and wish to all of you a safe return to your homes." Three enthusiastic cheers were then given for McKinley.

TO NEW YORKERS.

Major McKinley Responds to Congressman Hooker's Greeting.

citizens-Your coming is most welcome and encouraging. You bring sunshine and good cheer, and promises of an unprecedented Republican majority this year in the great Empire State of New York. I recall as I speak to you my visit to Dunkirk, in October, 1804. You were then in the midst of a Dead—Charles Jones, leader of the bandits, aged forty-five; shot through the lungs and chest; Whitam Smith, robber, aged twenty-one, riddled through the lungs and chest, shot through the lungs and chest, shot through the heart and a number of other wounds, any of which had been formally submitted to the voters of your State, should go into effect. It was a campaign of vital importance both State and country. As one of your older citizens at the time remarked to me: 'Republican success this year is not for one campaign, or a single year, but it may invoive our distant posterity.' The result of that election was evidently satisfactory That grand old citizen and veteran Repub lican, Levi P. Morton, was elected Gover-nor of New York by a phenomenal ma-jority, and with him a full Republican State ticket-the first for a long term of years-and the new Constitution was ratiied and has since gone into effect. Congressman, Mr. Hooker, was re-elected

"The great Empire State is now respected everywhere for her free, independent and powerful voice in the counsels of the Na tion. She stands proudly erect this year for country, patriotism and national honor. She refuses to wear a party yoke which would lead to national dishonor or repudiation. The clore us of lag is her only canner. She refuses to march under any other and I am told that from the battery to For ty-second street, in the greatest city of the 'Old Glory' waves her spotless stripes and stainless stars upon every block square, appealing for national honor exaltation of the American name. I is a sight which inspires the young and makes the old young again. Let it wave, holy banner of the free. It was never holy banner of the free. It was never stained in defeat and it never will be. It was never lowered in dishonor and never will be; and the government, whose security and honor is enshrined upon every fold, embiazoned upon every star, will no be lowered or dishonored. "In the election of 1894 Chautauqua coun-

ty and Dunkirk bore an honorable part. Both were on the right side, both for honest money then, as always in the past, and as they will ever be in the future-for that is a distinct provision of the Republicar code of principles and the unquestioned udgment of the citizens of the great State of New York, without regard to party Both were for protection and reciprocity order. Both favored the preservation and ally opposed-or would have been had the magined such a thing possible-to an at tack upon these revered tribunals of jus-tice which have always been our great anconstitutional liberty, the federal courts of the United States. "Dunkirk I recall as a town noted for its manufacture of locomotive engines. Imagine, if you can, the construction of any engine without safety valve, and yet ther

are some political engineers in this country of all engines for human progress-withou safety valve, without brakes, or without other restraint than their own misguided will. Some of them would run the engine They are divided and inharmonious in the way to run it. They have a surplus of engineers, each of whom has been educated in a different school and none in the school propositions, but apparently are united in opposition to maintaining a sound current the government. They seem to unite favoring a reduction of one-half of the say ings and salaries and the wages of country, for they have expressly declared in favor of a financial policy which would have just that result.

as the result of their thrift and economy. average of nine coaches each, filled until (Loud cries of 'No! no! never!') I am glad one after another. The first clubs to arto know that you do not "Let me tell you what I think is a bet ter, safer and more honorable policy: Let us restore the protective-tariff system and pay as we go, put our laboring people to work and restore business confidence from one end of the country to the other. I am a tions and citizenship. It does everything that a revenue tariff does and vastly more had moved west to the ball park streetgoing from a friend's house to her sister's, in the northern part of Spalding county, late yesterday, when a negro slipped up behind her and assaulted her in a horrible manner. About 1 o'clock this morning the manner about 1 o'clock this morning the manner. About 1 o'clock this morning the manner about 1 o'clock this morning the manner. About 1 o'clock this morning the manner about 1 o'clock this mornin competition. It diversifies the occupations and multiplies the opportunities of our pe rie, secures an unrivated home market for agriculture and unequaled wages for labor. then the line extended to the Pennsylvania it opposes trusts and combinations to control the markets and prices to the injury and insists that competition with the old world shall be on equal conditions, made so by the tariff. If Europe will pay her labor as we pay ours we will meet her in the neutral markets and contend without fear for supremacy. Let her lift her conditions up. We

will not pull ours down. Protection en-courages skill and genius to the highest activity, and under its operations we reached the foremost rank in mechanism and invention and the widest individual and national Protection favors the United States and the fing of the United States; it favors the people of the United States and is the true friend of every American girl and boy struggling upwards. It builds about one-third of the entire number. The up-it never tears down, it opens, but never closes American workshops. This is what we want in this distressed country to- Big Four tracks on State avenue was day. This is what will diminish idleness, want and misery and stop deficient revenues. If you favor the restoration of prosperity, the honest payment of our debts and the continuance of our high rank and

Over 12,000 Sound-Money Railroad Men in Line Last Night and Over

100,000 People Saw Them Go By.

GIVEN IN INDIANAPOLIS.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF BRYAN DAY

TRAINS BROUGHT 20,000 PEOPLE TO THE DEMONSTRATION.

Brilliant Fireworks, Novel Features and Such Cheering as Has Never Been Heard Here Before.

A LINE OVER AN HOUR PASSING

LOCOMOTIVE IN FULL BLAST THROUGH THE BUSINESS HAUNTS.

Street-Railway Men Make a Unique Display-Intense Enthusiasm of Railroaders and Spectators.

The demonstration of railroad soundmoney clubs last night eclipsed any street parade ever given before in Indianapolis, It was a monstrous affair, exceeding all expectations as to size, enthusiasm and brilliancy, for it was lighted from beginning to end. There were over 12,000 men in "Congressman Hooker and my Fellow- line, by count, while the dense crowds along the streets numbered more than 100,000 people. It was 8:35 o'clock in the evening when Chief Marshal Shaw and his staff reached the corner of Pennsylvania and Washington streets and it was 9:40 o'clock, just one hour and five minutes later when the I heard shouts from your voices be-tokening coming victory. At that time you were called on to elect a full State ticket three divisions, the first, with men marching in close order, eight and ten abreast. alone reaching eight blocks in length. Washington street from State street, furter of the city, down to Illinois, was ablaze with rockets, Roman-candle balls and showers of golden sparks arising from the long line, while out of the windows along the route there was a constant spluttering with colored lanterns hanging from the

and bursting of fireworks. The crowds on the streets have never been so dense as they were last night. Men, women and children were jammed into the space between building line and ·building line of the two sides of the street, and made it utterly impossible for a pedestrian to thread his way through. This congestion was not only in the down-town districts, but extended for several miles along Washington street. The principal business blocks were lighted up, for every office window on the route was taken by spectators. The cheering and shouts as the procession moved by were so hearty that far out in the suburbs the din was heard as a muffled roar. The demonstration was not only a huge one, but a very interesting tractive features. To those who have the success of an honest currency close at heart the best feature of it all was the sincere enthusiasm of the railroad employes, which puts at rest any lurking fear that some of the men might not be in earnest

in their advocacy of sound money. Estimating the crowd on the same basis the Journal estimated the Bryan crowd, it will be seen that Bryan day was overshadowed in the number of people that ures of the railroads show that only 10,000 were fully 20,000 visitors in the city last railroad employes, at that. The special and the forms of daring men and boys trains alone brought in 160 coaches, while to the regular trains there were attached forty extra coaches, aside from the regular | street above the heads of the great crowds trains, which were all crowded. Estimating that the police could not keep back to the eighty men to a coach-and there were more than that-this would give 16,000 passengers in the extra coaches. The National west as Plainfield was lined with farmers' wagons late yesterday afternoon, all bringing the farmers in to see the big parade. With these and the passengers in the regular trains the crowd of visitors was easily augmented to 20,00) people.

THE PARADE FORMING.

Arrival of the Trains-Streets Couldn't

Soon after 6 o'clock the first train arrived at State street and its passengers were unloaded and they stood waiting for others to arrive, after having satisfied their appetites. They did not have to wait long, for other trains followed in rapid succession until sixteen trains, having an standing room was at a premium, came in, rive were formed in line and placed on State avenue, north of the Pennsylvania Company's tracks, but the arrival of others soon made it necessary to move the earlier arrivals on to Washington street, facing west. This was done and still another move soon became necessary. This was were massed for seven blocks along Washington street as thick as they could stand, not simply in open marching order, but standing almost in a lockstep position and tracks. At this time the two big Vandalia trains of twelve coaches each had not arrived. When they pulled in at 7:35 and 7:45, respectively, the marchers in them were compelled to form along the side of the rallroad track, for there was no more room on the street without passing the head of the parade. The clubs that came over the five divi-

woman, "if they ain't got a real engine goin' right down the middle of the street. 'Look out there, chile," she cried to a little girl that tried to break away from her hand, "youse'll git runned over if youse sions of the Big Four and the two dividon't watch out!" Her fears were natural sions of the Peoria & Eastern are not em- and more than one person thought that the braced in the above description, for they engine was actually running on the street had formed in line south of the Pennsylcar track, but propelled by steam. Instead. vania tracks and were to drop in at the it is a wooden engine, mounted on streetcar trucks and the power was obtained from the trolley wire which operates about one-third of the entire number. The space between the Pennsylvania and the through a motor mounted on the trucks beneath the engine. The locomotive was turned out from the Vandalia shops. The jammed with people impatient to be on the engine is equipped with Westinghouse airbrakes, air-pumps, an injector, a dynamo for operating the standard electric lights, has exhausts at both stack and cylinders, move. They stood as close together as they could with any degree of comfort and then it was necessary to put the late ar-rivals south of the Big Four tracks, where and would be taken by the ordinary outsider for an e.g no fresh from the round-house almost three blocks were occupied with the crowd. The marchers constituted a v A small steam boiler furnishes steam for (Continued on Second Page.)

east end of town. Those who went there to see the parade, thinking it would be a good place, being so far from the center of the city, to see without being crowded, were very much mistaken. After looking at the crowd most of the people came to the conclusion that all the people in town had gone out there simply to avoid the crowd and thus made the east end more crowded than the streets would be any place else in town, but they were wonderfully mistaken. There was scarcely room for another person out there and this was the condition from State avenue to Pine

TOMLINSON HALL COULDN'T HOLD HALF THE BIG CROWD.

It Was Late in the Evening Before the Wind-Up of the Demonstration Permitted Speaking.

FEW WORDS AS TO COERCION

AN OFFER TO POPOCRATS CIRCU-The Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis and LATING THESE FAKES.

> Big Four President Will Remove Any Official That Discharges a Man for Political Reasons.

A CHANCE TO GET BACK PAY

MR. INGALLS'S FURTHER OFFER FOR A DISCHARGED SILVERITE.

Concise Review of the Currency Question and the Danger of Bryanism and Repudiation Shown.

of the alleged coercion of railroad men. One car bore the banner: "We are Coerced, Nit; Just Hear Us Yell." And the occupants of the car made their words good in cheers for Major McKinley. It was after 9 o'clock when the first of the railroad men's parade, with the sound-The first train to arrive was on the I. & V. It went directly to the State-street yards and there unloaded its passengers. The citizens in the neighborhood had anmoney locomotive, reached the Delawarestreet entrance to Tomlinson Hall. At this The citizens in the neighborhood had anticipated that there would be a large demand for something to eat and had made preparations to supply it. Every front yard had a lunch stand and pictures of McKinley and colored lights. The supply had not been properly estimated, and long before all the hungry people had secured a bite to eat, the home-made sandwiches were gone. At 6 o'clock last night there were many people at the Union Station waiting to see time none had been admitted execut those who held stage tickets, the hall being reserved for the men who took part in the parade. As soon as the men began to arrive two lines of police formed from the street to the door of the hall and the marchers passed between and into the hall. Several of the clubs entered without people at the Union Station waiting to see the people come in, not knowing that all trains would go directly to the yards east of the city. This crowd waited a long while and saw all the regular trains come and having anybody drop out, but soon the men began falling out of line. This was on account of the fact that a large number and saw all the regular trains come and go, to which were attached extra cars, and formed opinions that the demonstration would not be such a monstrous one. Many were the inquiries about the special trains, and when the true condition became known, the crowd began to leave. The two Van-dalla trains and the I., D. & W. train passed along the south side of the station fell out of line went immediately to restaurants for something to eat. It was a little after 7 o'clock and then the watchers learned that they could not see the arwell that many did drop out, for the hall could not hold near one-half of those in guards with people and each had twelve

When the first division had passed, the police on guard at the doors thought that was the end of it and threw the hall open to all, but in this they were mistaken, for there was not over one-third of the immense line of men in the first division. When the doors were thrown open to the public, the hall began to fill very rapidly, and by the time the second division arrived there were not over 800 vacant seats. However, the crowd of spectators were more anxious to get inside than were the marchers, for it is well known that even as good a thing as Mr. Ingalls's speech head of the second division turned off could not be enjoyed by hungry men. Washington into South Pennsylvania street

The bands that arrived at the hall early found places in different parts, one being in the second gallery and one on the stage. and others scattered in the first gallery and on the main floor. They made the air resound with music while the others were coming, and in this they developed a great deal of rivalry. For a little while the rivalry was to see which could make the best music, but with the advent of the number of drum corps the matter changed into a rivalry to see who could make the most noise. For an hour this was kept up. for it took that long after the first two or three bands found places before the hall became sufficiently quiet to allow the

had passed the whole heaven to the east There was little effort at decorations. A was made brilliant by the rosy glare of few flags hung over the stage with piccolored fire. It lit up every window for two tures of McKinley and Harrison was the or three blocks away, revealing the heads extent of the effort in this line. of thousands of people projecting from

It was 10 o'clock before Albert Daller arose to introduce M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four Railroad Company, and the speaker of the evening. Mr. Daller merely introduced Mr. Ingalls, making no remarks himself on account of the lateness of the hour. Mr. Ingalls said that he recognized the fact that it was then late and that most of those present had been either traveling by rail or foot since noon, and must be very tired, and he would therefore not talk as long as he had expected to. His address was full of life, and although the men were all tired out, the mention of the name of McKinley was sufficient to rouse them to loud cheers, and many times to take them off their feet. The part of the speech that referred to alleged coercion was also loudly cheered. These were cheers that showed that the men giving them were not there because a master had said to them that they must be, but their lustiness indicated that they came from the hearts of men who recognized in the speaker their best friend, Cheers louder than any before were given when Mr. Ingalls said that he would discharge any man who discharged an employe of the Big Four or of the C. & O. on account of his silver views, and would reinstate the man discharged on account of

MR. INGALLS'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ingalls said: In the early days of commerce it was necessary to have something to settle exchanges with. In old times everything almost was used that had any value-cattle, leather; the Indian used shells. As commerce grew other things were adopted, and the metals were the easiest things. First it was iron, then copper, and finally gold and silver. For many years the gold and silver passed by weight and the govbig engine ready to grab any one that might be jostled into danger. The engine was one of the most attractive features in the great spectacular parade. Under the electric headight the familiar shield of the ing of it. But out of the East, it is supposed from China, came the idea that the government should weigh this metal and stamp its weight, and thereby guarantes its value. The next thing to do was for the government of the later day to make it legal tender in the payment of debts to and blue. Smoke poured out of the smoke-stack and occasionally the exhaust pipe was opened, letting forth heavy puffs like those made by a locomotive just starting. the government and between individuals.

One of the first reasons for colning money and making it legal tender, nowone of the first reasons for coining money and making it legal tender, nowever, was that a good many of the sovereigns of Europe thought an easy way of making money was to control the coinage and then debase it. They had the same idea Bryan has—only they were seven hundred or eight hundred years before him—that they could decrease the value of the dollar and rob the people and make some money. Step by step the coinage of the metals grew, until they turned out these pieces of gold or silver which you now see, having a little milled edge so it cannot be clipped, thereby insuring the people the full weight. The question of making a coin legal tender has no effect outside of the country where the law was enacted. When people talk about raising the price to par, they forget about the immense production of silver. It has grown in twenty years from 65,000,000 ounces to 175,000,000 ounces, and at the same time the use of it for commercial transactions has decreased and this increase to 175,000,000 ounces has gone on in spite of this lew price, and will any of you gentlemen who are familiar with business methods tell me what would be of you gentlemen who are familiar with business methods tell me what would be the production if, instead of selling at 65 cents an ounce, it sold at \$1.29?

Mr. Bryan said in his Madison Square Mr. Bryan said in his Madison Square speech that silver is found, not produced. So is iron found, so is coal found, so is anything that comes out of the earth found on that theory, but just so long as it can be dug out of the earth at a profit so long will mankind search for it and dig it out

and sell it. They have increased the

Special train leaves Indianapolis Union Station 7:30 a. m., returning leaves Central n Station, Cincinnati, at 7 p. m., same H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A. C., H. & D. RY.

Dayton, Toledo and Detroit.

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS 12:45 am; 6:50 am; 11:45 am; 3:29 pm; 7:50 pm; 16:40 pm.

For further information call at No. 2 West
Washington street or Union Station.

GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

Pullman Vestibule Train Service. 2:30 a. m. Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready at 8:30. Detailed information at Union Station and No. 2 W. Wash, st. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

LIQUOR DEALERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 .- The first meeting executive committee of the after a three days' sesthis city, the president, had very little information to give except that the membership of the board of con-For one year-Morris Meyerfield, of San

The bandits were commanded to hold up their hands, but answered with a fusillade of shots. Then the citizens acted. Jones Francisco; Clarence A. Barney, of Adams, Taylor & Co., Boston; T. E. McNamara, of W. W. Johnson & Co., Cincinnati; Samuel and Smith fell to the ground literally rid-dled with bullets. They had been killed in Levy, of the Casey-Swasy Company, Fort Worth: Ferd Wertlbermer, of St. Joseph; S. J. Lanahan, of Baltimore, and J. E. the act of firing. Harris, mortally wounded, held his revolver and still staggering, con-Danaher, of Albany.

For two years—H. M. Daly, of Philadelphia; Max Oberfelder, of Chicago; J. R. Ross, of Indianapolis; B. Goodman, of Memphis; J. H. Holmes, of Cleveland; A. Memphis; J. H. Holmes, of Cleveland; A. tinued the battle until he fell. It is believed here that the robbers were members of the McCarthy gang that com-mitted several daring train and bank robberies in Montana, Oregon, Washington and Colorado. It is also supposed that the man who robbed David H. Moffatt, president of M. Heilmer, of St. Louis, and S. Frohlich, of Galesburg, Ill. \$21,000 in 1889, was a member of this gang. The McCarthys formerly lived in an out-of-the-way place in Oregon, where they were regarded as wealthy ranchmen. In an

tion is not a trust in any meaning of the term. "It is intended," said he, "to do its work aboveboard, and the work which it should do in securing legislation for the benefit of the members would be pressed only in national government affairs. State legislation is not to be considered at all."
Mr. Snyder mentioned the securing of the right to export liquors as one especial aim the protection of trade marks as another wholesale liquor dealers in this try, and it is expected by the dealers that the most of them will join the association. The Kentucy Distillers' Association is represented in the ex-ecutive committee, which is composed as follows: A. M. Hellman, of St. Louis; M. B. Cools of New York: T. E. McNamara

Mrs. Ruddy-Mackin's Appeal in \$2,000,000 Case Dismissed.

OF THE EVIL OF A DEBASED AND FLUCTUATING CURRENCY

Utilized by Major McKinley to Show crat Bryan Is Elected.

ARGUMENT FOR SOUND MONEY

THAT SHOULD APPEAL TO EVERY TOILER AND BUSINESS MAN.

No Dollar Honest Unless It Will Pass for 100 Cents Everywhere and

ADDRESS

GREAT DEMONSTRATION ON THE LAWN AT M'KINLEY'S HOME.

CANTON, O., Oct. 15 .- The Republican candidate made three speeches to four delegations to-day and his utterances were greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The first delegation arrived in a special train over the Cleveland, Canton & Southern railroad at 12:30 o'clock. The party was composed of farmers and business men from northern Erie county, Pennsylvania, and was in charge of W. J. Sell. This delegation was held ten or fifteen minutes till a second train arrived, filled with business

ing about their business with a deliberation that was astounding under the circumstances. After getting the money in the arms in the place, helped themselves to the cartridges, and then the leader addressed the crowd, bank officials, employes of the store and customers who happened to be in the place, saying their horses were standing hitched outside the rear door, which opens on a side street, and that for

John Thomas, chairman of the Stark

In response to Rev. S. A. Smith, pastor of the Congregational Church, Cambridgeborough, Pa., who spoke on behalf of the delegations from Erie and Crawford coun-"Ladies and Gentlemen and my Fellowcitizens-I bid you warm welcome to my city and home. You are here to-day from national contest which is to be settled two weeks from next Tuesday. You are here because you love your homes, your familles and your country; and because you would have the expression given on the 3d day of November of your highest hopes, your best thoughts and your loftiest aspirations for this great free Republic. You all understand that this government is conducted by its legislative and executive departments. If the people of this country want to put into public administration and law any settled policy they must have both executive office and the Congress of or the other-you must have both; and I trust that the people of Pennsylvania and the people of all the States of the Union will

"I recall with peculiar pleasure the visit I made to Erie county just about this time too, with greater satisfaction that ic and private confidence; let the whole and continue a currency that is worth a hundreds cents on the dollar every day

England:

In reply to Congressman Hooker, who presented the New York delegation, Major McKinley said:

country will not submit to-that the sav-ings of the poor shall be squandered and wasted by a depreciation of the hard-earned money which they have laid aside Can the people of Dunkirk or Chautauqua county for one instant favor such a policy? protectionist because I believe the protective system is the best adapted to our condithe American people. It protects our own products against those of the alien and the stranger, while the domestic consumer is secured reasonable prices through domestic of the people, for it is opposed to free trade, which has been the parent of trusts,

importance among the great nations of the world, men of New York, I bid you two (Continued on Fourth Page.)